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EXAMINER

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3623

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Introduction***

1. The following is a non-final office action in response to the communications received on March 23, 2006. Claims 1, 4, 7-11, and 13 are now pending in this application.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 23, 2006 has been entered.

### ***Response to Amendments***

3. Applicants' amendments to claims 1, 4, 7-11, and 13 are acknowledged. Examiner withdraws the objections to the claims and 35 U.S.C. §112 rejections. Examiner asserts 35 U.S.C. §103 rejections.

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicants' arguments filed on March 23, 2006 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 4, 7-11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Foodman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6975220) in view of Blackie et al. (Blackie, N.; Linge, N.; Brown, P.; "Advanced Customer Services, Bringing the Call Centre Home", *Metering and Tariffs for Energy Supply*, August 1999).

As per claim 1, Foodman et al. teach:

A method for offering specific customer information service to specific customers timely over communication network according to the changes in daily living circumstances of said customers staying or living in dwelling houses, office building or buildings, said method comprising of the steps of:

Always monitoring at a dwelling management server equipped in said dwelling houses or office buildings attribute information comprised of inherent information and status information on living facilities and equipment used in said dwelling houses or office buildings (see column 6 lines 12-24; where once the system has been activated, the system continuously monitors the residence or commercial real estate. The system monitors the status of several sensors and camera.),

automatically sending immediately from said dwelling management server said attribute information to a service server equipped on said communication network when there occurs change in said attribute information or at specific time intervals when there is no change in said attribute information, said dwelling management server being connected to said communication network and an information

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communication network connected to said living facilities and equipment, by way of two-way communication (see column 4 lines 42-67 and column 8 lines 20-65; where a response is sent to the central monitoring station and the premises owner of a change in event detected by a sensor. The system enables a two-way communication link between the owner and the central monitoring station.) and,

storing and analyzing at said service server said attribute information sent from said dwelling management server, and sending back as visual display information after analyzing said attribute information to said dwelling management server selected from information prepared in advance in reply to the received attribute information (see column 8 lines 43-64 and column 9 lines 40-50; where visual data is capture and stored in a database making the data available for later review. Furthermore, a system user can generate actual use reports based on system events stored in the database.).

Foodman et al. fail to explicitly teach "inherent information". Foodman et al. do discusses enabling users of the system to make a determination as to which products are necessary for maintenance. This determination requires the use of inherent information. Therefore, one would have to have inherent information in order to provide the maintenance taught by Foodman et al. The advantage of collecting inherent information is that it allows a recovery team to more quickly provide timely maintenance. It would have been obvious, at the time of the invention, to one of ordinary skill in the art to discern the use of inherent information to make the determination of maintenance

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recovery taught by Foodman et al. in order to facilitate the timely maintenance of equipment, which is a goal of Foodman et al. (see column 4 lines 45-47).

Foodman et al. also fail to explicitly teach introduction information on products and services. Foodman et al. teach the collection of use data (see column 8 lines 43-64; where use information is collected and stored. Reports can be generated from this data.). Blackie et al. teach introduction information on products and services (see p. 89; where the system enables the one-to-one marketing relationship based on customer data. Furthermore, the system enables cross marketing and sales based on service problems.). The advantage using collected use data for introducing information on products and services is that it enables the promotion of products based on customer needs thereby promoting customer service. IT would have been obvious, at the time of the invention, to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the collected use data already taught by Foodman et al. and introduce information on products and services taught by Blackie et al. to the Foodman et al. system in order to promote products to customers based on customer needs thereby promoting customer service, which is a goal of Blackie (see p. 86).

As per claim 4, Foodman et al. teach:

A system of offering specific customer information service to specific customers timely over communication network according to the changes in daily living circumstances of said customers staying or living in dwelling houses or office buildings, said system comprising:

a dwelling management server in said dwelling houses or office buildings for monitoring attribute information comprised of inherent information and status information on living facilities and equipment used in the dwelling houses or office buildings, which is connected to said communication network by way of a two-way communication (see column 6 lines 5-24 and column 8 line 43-64; where the system can be run in local mode thereby monitoring the system locally. A local processor monitors a change in state and sounds an alarm if necessary) and

a service server equipped on said network for providing said customer information service to said customers (see column 6 lines 5-24; where the system can be run in central monitoring mode. A central monitoring state provides customer service to the customers.),

wherein said dwelling management server is connected to an indoor communication network to which said living facilities and equipment used in said dwelling houses or office buildings are connected, and constantly monitors attribute information on said living facilities and equipment and sends said attribute information to said service server immediately when there occurs change in said attribute information and at specific time intervals when there is no change in said attribute information (see column 5 line 35-52 and column 6 lines 5-24; where once the system has been activated, the system continuously monitors the residence or commercial real estate. The system monitors the status of several sensors and camera. The central monitoring system is connected to the local system via a communications network.), and

wherein said service server stores and analyzes said attribute information sent from said dwelling management server, and sends back as visual display information to said dwelling management server introduction information on products or services selected from information prepared in advance in reply to the received attribute information (see column 8 lines 43-64 and column 9 lines 40-50; where visual data is capture and stored in a database making the data available for later review. Furthermore, a system user can generate actual use reports based on system events stored in the database.).

As per claim 7, Foodman et al. teach:

The system of claim 4, wherein said dwelling management server is a multi-functional communication terminal unit with function of displaying a request receiving screen on which requests and inquiries from said specific customers in said dwelling houses or office buildings are displayed, and wherein said service server analyzes said inquiry and request received through said request receiving screen and sends back as visual information most appropriate advice information selected from various advices prepared in advance to said multi-functional communication terminal unit (see column 8 lines 11-20; where a user can use the system for multiple functions. The system accepts the user's request and displays the appropriate information based on the user's request. For example, a user can check the temperature at a temperature sensor and the system will provide the user with this information.).

As per claim 8, Foodman et al. teach:



The system of claim 4 or 7, wherein said living facilities and equipment include an emergency calling device, wherein said service server further comprises a users' management data base where location information including addresses or telephone numbers of said dwelling house is stored and, wherein said service server reports an emergency calling signal to public organs consisting of fire stations and police stations, together with location information, referring to said users' management data base, on receiving said emergency calling signals sent from said emergency calling device (see column 4 lines 42-67; where public organs, including a fire station and police station, are notified in the case of an emergency. The emergency agents are provided with temporary access to the security system in order to determine all of the specifics needed to resolve the emergency.).

As per claim 9, Foodman et al. teach:

The system of any one of claim 4 to claim 7, wherein a center management server with customer's use actual result data base is further equipped on said communication network, wherein said dwelling management server comprises means for collecting use actual result information on said living facilities and equipment and sending the actual result information to said center management server, and wherein said center management server analyzes said use actual result and stores the analysis results in said use actual result data base, on receiving said use actual result information from said dwelling management server (see column 8 lines 43-64 and column 9 lines 40-50; where visual data is capture and stored in a

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database making the data available for later review. Furthermore, a system user can generate actual use reports based on system events stored in the database.).

As per claim 10, Foodman et al. teach:

The system of claim 9, wherein said center management server further comprises means for executing a program prepared in advance to automatically prepare a market trend investigation report in a specific form, referring to said use actual result data base as necessary and for sending said market trend investigation report thus prepared to other communication terminals of product manufactures equipped on said communication network (see column 8 lines 11-20, column 8 lines 43-64, and column 9 lines 40-50; where visual data is capture and stored in a database making the data available for later review. Furthermore, a system user can generate actual use reports based on system events stored in the database. Any authorized user as designated by the premises owner has the ability to access actual use reports.).

As per claim 11, Foodman et al. teach:

The system of claim 4 wherein said living facilities and equipment includes electrical equipment used in said dwelling houses or office buildings and said dwelling management server is a multi-functional communication terminal unit of network-adapted type, comprising:

A display screen where necessary information is displayed for remote control or two-way communication (see column 3 lines 60-67 and column 4 lines 1-8; where a

display screen is enabled for video monitoring. A two-way communication link is also enabled.),

Means for remote control of said living facilities and equipment (see column 8 lines 11-20; where a user can use the system for multiple functions. The system accepts the user's request and displays the appropriate information based on the user's request. For example, a user can check the temperature at a temperature sensor and the system will provide the user with this information. A user can do this remotely by using the system website.) and

Means for two-way communicating with said communication network and said indoor communication network, information network through which control signals are transmitted to said living facilities and equipment (see column 4 lines 27-41 and figures 1 and 3; where the local system and the central monitoring system are connected via the Internet. Communications between two computers connected on a network are considered two-way communications.); ,

Foodman et al. fail to explicitly teach the indoor communication network and the information network are connected to a power supply. It is old and well-known in the art to connect the indoor communication network and the information network to a separate power supply. The advantage of this setup is that the system stays active and can be monitored from remote locations. It would have been obvious, at the time of the invention, to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the feature of connecting the indoor communication network and the information network to a separate power supply

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in order to ensure the system stays active and can be monitored from remote locations, which is a goal of Foodman et al. (see column 1 lines 53-67).

Claim 11 further recites the limitation of introduction information on products and services already addressed by the rejection of claim 1; therefore the same rejection applies to this claim.

As per claim 13, Foodman et al. fail to explicitly teach a power information integration distribution board connected to the communication network and power distribution board, where the power information board supplies electric power and receives input signals. It is old and well-known in the art to have a power information board that is coupled to a communication network that controls the supply of power to equipment and is capable of receiving input signals. The advantage of this feature is that it enables a user control the input of power from a single source and control the input of power remotely using input signals. It would have been obvious, at the time of the invention, to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the feature of a power information integration distribution board connected to the communication network and power distribution board, where the power information board supplies electric power and receives input signals with the Foodman et al. system in order to enable a user to control the input of power from a single source and control the input of power remotely, which is a goal of Foodman et al. (see column 1 lines 53-67).

### ***Conclusion***

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7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following are pertinent to the current invention, though not relied upon:

Brown et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5761083) teaches an energy management and home automation system includes one or more controllers in each facility being managed and one or more energy consuming devices attached to each controller.

Sutton et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5629687) teaches an operator interface device is connected to the central control unit of a remotely-monitored security system, which also includes one or more local control units located at monitored sites.

Humphries et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5621662) teaches a home automation system comprises a number of sub-systems for controlling various aspects of a house, such as a security sub-system, an HVAC sub-system, a lighting control sub-system, and an entertainment sub-system.

Mozer (Mozer, Michael C.; "The Neural Network House: An Environment that Adapts to its Inhabitants", *Proceedings of the American Association for Artificial Intelligence Spring Symposium on Intelligent Environment*, 1998) teaches artificial intelligence in smart home systems.

Barlow et al. (Barlow, James; Gann, David; "A Changing Sense of Place: Are Integrated IT Systems Reshaping the Home?", *Technological Futures, Urban Futures Conference*, April 1998) teaches the concepts of intelligent homes and the collaboration of smart appliances with the home.

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Tsai et al. (Tsai, Sin-Min; Yang, Po-Ching; Wu, Shyi-Shiou; Sun, Shya-Shiow; "A Service of Home Security on Intelligent Network", *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, November 1998) teaches home security network and intelligent system driven by a communications network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kalyan K. Deshpande whose telephone number is (571) 272-5880. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq Hafiz can be reached on (571) 272-6729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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